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intelligence and sense of independence of workmen coupled with a lack of proper moral and religious ideas leading to increased self-control and a deepening sense of personal responsibility under better privileges. The conflict between labor and capital will never cease till the Christian principles of love and kindness and a considerable regard for others come to actuate employee and employer alike. Regiments of soldiers may suppress insurrections already arisen, but such riots will be inevitable until workmen and employers both live according to the golden rule and the second commandment of Christ.

(c) The third cause of the conflict is the suspicion and dislike still lingering in the minds of the wage-earning classes, caused by the former tyranny of the wealthy classes. Capital has lost much of its former tyranny and grinding selfishness, but it may expect to reap for a long time yet what it has sown in the centuries past, unless it shall show itself exceptionally kind and tender and self-sacrificing toward the laboring classes and the needy. Capital, in asserting its rights and defending itself against the occasional lawlessness of excited labor, must not forget that it has exceptional obligations arising out of superior intelligence and superior power. It must be the leader in social reform or suffer the consequences of its unfaithfulness. Industrial war, as all war, is wrong, but if it is to cease, the sins and wrongs which lie behind it must be repented of and abandoned.

At the present writing, the Homestead trouble is far from over. Arrests are being made of leaders of the mob on charges of murder and threats are being made of having Mr. Carnegie himself arrested on a charge of treason, for having brought armed Pinkertons to the place contrary to and in violation of the laws of the State.

THE PRICE OF GLORY.

Under the above title Thomas Grimm, in the *Petit Journal*, of Paris, gives expression to some startling facts about the relative decrease of population in France. He says that many causes have been assigned for this condition of things, among others the civil laws requiring the equal distribution of inheritances, alcoholism, the increase of riches, religious celibacy, continental wars, military service in the colonies, looseness of morals, emigration, etc. But many of these causes he thinks work as effectively in other countries as in France. The unfortunate thing for his own country is, he confesses, that while two or three of these causes are active in other countries, France has them all to bear. He then cites some statements of Doctor Lagneau, who has made a special study of this particular subject.

From 1791 to 1799, more than two millions of men were forced into war, of whom one-third were destroyed.

From 1800 to 1813 over three millions served in the Napoleonic wars. In 1814, only six hundred thousand of these remained, about one-fifth of them. After the battle of Leipzig only male *children* remained in France. Three invasions from 1815 to 1870, provoked by the wars of Napoleon, continued the slaughter of the French. Three or four years of civil war and a disastrous expedition in Egypt complete the picture. "To-day we feel the void caused by the small number of births, by the absence of offspring from those strong men taken away from the fields and the shops and slain without leaving any posterity." Those at home who propagated the race were the weak and diseased. Hence the general diminution of the vigor of the people. We are paying to-day the price of glory.

It may be added to what Mr. Grimm says, that these long-continued and disastrous wars were responsible in large measure for the general decline of sexual morality among the French. Multitudes of young widows were left all over France to gain their living as they could, and with the few places open to women in Europe for the last half century the outcome can easily be imagined. The evils of war are many-sided, and it is a hopeful sign for France that her statesmen and scholars are beginning honestly to consider what their military glory has cost them. The spirit of the people is rapidly changing and there will be no more French wars for glory.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Our friends in England have been very busy during the recent political campaign. They have brought their ideas of peace and arbitration before the electors in Great Britain in a more thorough and systematic way than usual. All the Societies of Peace and Arbitration, including many of the Local Unions, have issued addresses and appeals to the voters, in many instances insisting that the candidates should commit themselves on this vital question. These appeals, published in the newspapers, have been sent broadcast over the land, and there is probably not a candidate, Tory or Liberal, who has not been made to feel to some extent the existence and increasing weight in the affairs of the nation of these organizations. We need not expect that the immediate effects of this work will be very appreciable in the action of Parliament, but it will bear fruit in time, just as the persistent agitation of the past is now bearing visible fruit. It is sincerely to be hoped that the restoration of the Liberals to power may have the effect to prevent England from becoming any further entangled in the meshes of continental quarrels. Lord Salisbury has spoken for peace, has really at heart been a peace man, but his approaches toward Italy have demonstrated that his real plan for